

## PLEA FROM MANNING FOR LIBERTY BOND

CHIEF EXECUTIVE URGES MINISTERS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS TO GIVE SUPPORT.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Columbia. The Liberty Loan bonds, which a few days ago received the personal endorsement of Gov. Richard I. Manning, when he subscribed for 20 bonds, or one each for the members of his family, has received his official endorsement in the shape of an executive proclamation.

In this paper the governor calls upon the ministers and school teachers especially to give the bonds their heartiest support. The preachers are urged to mention them in their sermons on Sunday morning, in order that the cause of the church which is identical with the aims of democracy may be promoted.

He also impresses upon the young people of the state, who are not yet ready to take their places upon the firing line, the necessity for putting their money into the loan. Especially the current wages of the workers of the state and nation are desired since the savings of the past have already been invested. It is hoped that the new movement to buy a bond will instill into the breasts of the young the habits of thrift upon which fortunes are founded and the wealth of the nation based.

In order that the message of the governor may reach the ears of every youngster in the commonwealth, it has been suggested that his proclamation be read by every school teacher in the common schools and every college president in chapel on Monday morning at the beginning of school.

The governor also adds his plea to the request sent out by the insurance men's committee of the central committee for all insurance men and traveling salesmen in the state to devote their entire time on June 4 and 5 to the sale and personal solicitation for the bonds. This movement is already beginning to produce results, and practically every insurance man in the City of Columbia has already signified his willingness to devote Monday and Tuesday to the task.

The proclamation reads: "Whereas, our country needs the patriotic services of every man, woman and child within its borders; "Now, therefore, I, Richard I. Manning, governor of South Carolina, do hereby urge the ministers of the gospel, the teachers and instructors in schools and colleges, traveling men, business men, insurance agents, and all others who by virtue of their calling or occupation come in contact with other people, to make clear, especially to the younger people of this state, their duty to apply at once for a 'Liberty Bond'."

"And I do further urge that the ministers of the gospel proclaim from the pulpit on Sunday, June 3, the sacred duty of our citizens in this crisis, and that they recommend especially the purchase of a bond to aid the cause of democracy, liberty and humanity."

"Our nation needs the co-operation and assistance of the people to meet the crisis successfully. Our military forces will be made up of men between 21 and 31 years of age, and volunteers; our women will assist in supplying various comforts to the men at the front; our older men will be charged with the duty of seeing that the business of the nation meets with no serious interruption or reverses; our boys and girls, therefore, should also aid their country, which is now at war, and they can do so in no more effective way than by subscribing to the 'Liberty Loan Bond of 1917.'"

### Watson Opposes Increased Rates.

Commissioner Watson of the state department of agriculture has suggested to the interstate commerce commission that rates be not increased on fertilizers and fertilizing material as requested by some of the railways.

"In the South," says the commissioner, "agriculture is as yet largely dependent upon fertilizers, and we can not afford to increase the cost of materials needed in the production of foodstuffs. Any increase in the cost of fertilizers to the farmers in my opinion would have a most serious effect upon the efforts we are making to bring about the growing of increased food and feed crops."

### New Enterprises Authorized.

The Santee River Ferry Company of Manning has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000. The officers are: J. K. Boredin, president, and E. F. Iicks, secretary and treasurer.

The Whitestone Mineral Springs Company has been commissioned with a capital of \$50,000. The petitioners are A. B. and A. S. Calvert.

The Quality Ice Cream Company of Spartanburg has been commissioned with a capital of \$20,000. The petitioners are Arch B. Calvert, J. W. Allen and F. C. Walter.

**Guard Officers Ready For Duty.**  
The state administrative staff of the National Guard of South Carolina will be called for active service when all regiments and other units have been mustered into the federal service, according to a telegram received from the war department by the adjutant general.

The staff includes:  
Maj. J. Shapter Caldwell, adjutant general.  
Maj. John D. Frost, inspector general.  
Maj. F. H. Weston, judge advocate general.

A chief surgeon with the rank of major and an assistant surgeon with the rank of captain or first lieutenant. The quartermaster corps, including Maj. Frank W. Gl. disbursing officer; Maj. A. C. Dox. Capt. A. S. Annum and Capt. Dennis H. Cotter; also five sergeants, first class; five sergeants, ten privates and two cooks.

Maj. H. E. Raines, head of the ordnance department; six sergeants and 11 first class privates.

It is probable that the staff will be used at one of the large army camps to be opened for the training of the new army about September 1.

### Food Supply For Only Few Weeks.

More discouraging than price altitudes of foods as revealed in the survey by Col. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, is the limited stock of staple food products now in store throughout the state. Census of the food and feeds in nearly 700 stores, wholesale houses, mills and food manufacturing plants indicates that the full stock would be consumed within three or four weeks. Estimated on the basis of average consumption, the full stock of corn would be dissipated in three weeks. Stores of available flour are calculated to last through two and one-half weeks, with the full stock of meal consumed within a fortnight.

A somewhat parallel situation exists as to meats and lard. Bacon on hand would carry through two and one-half weeks, hams three weeks, lard seven weeks and butter two weeks. A seven weeks' supply of sugar is estimated.

### Captain Holmes Called to Duty.

M. Goode Holmes, head of the engineering department at the University of South Carolina, recently commissioned as captain in the officers' reserve corps, has been ordered to report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Prof. Holmes left Columbia Friday. After reporting to the commanding general, he will be assigned to duty in the Big Bend district, Marfa, Tex. Several other members of the faculty of the university already have been called to the service. Profs. Potts and Bradley are at the officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Dr. Reed Smith is now in Washington in the intercollegiate intelligence department, which is mobilizing the college men of the country in the various divisions of the service.

### Highway Engineer For Cherokee.

The Cherokee county highway commission has arranged to have an engineer come to Gaffney within the next few days for the purpose of laying out a state highway between Grover, N. C., and the Spartanburg county line. The engineer will be sent by the state highway commission. The matter of selecting an engineer for the permanent work to be done by the commission was deferred until the next meeting. The bonds of the chairman and secretary of the commission have been accepted and filed and work on the roads will speedily begin.

### To Train at Musketry School.

Maj. G. Heyward Mahon, Jr., First Infantry, Greenville, and Maj. James W. Bradford, Second Infantry, Sumter, were designated by Adj. Gen. Moore for training in the school of musketry, Fort Sill, Okla. Both these field officers were chosen with the view of special fitness to become instructors in rifle, machine gun and grenade training. The school will conclude August 1.

### War Prices on All Roughage.

War prices prevail in roughage markets in South Carolina and the marked scarcity of some of the foods is calculated to greatly intensify the demand later in the season. Peavines are quoted generally at \$20 a ton. Little alfalfa is available. This is selling from \$25 to \$30. Oat straw is quoted at \$10 in most places, with cottonseed hulls bringing \$20 generally. The supply is reported to be very low over the state.

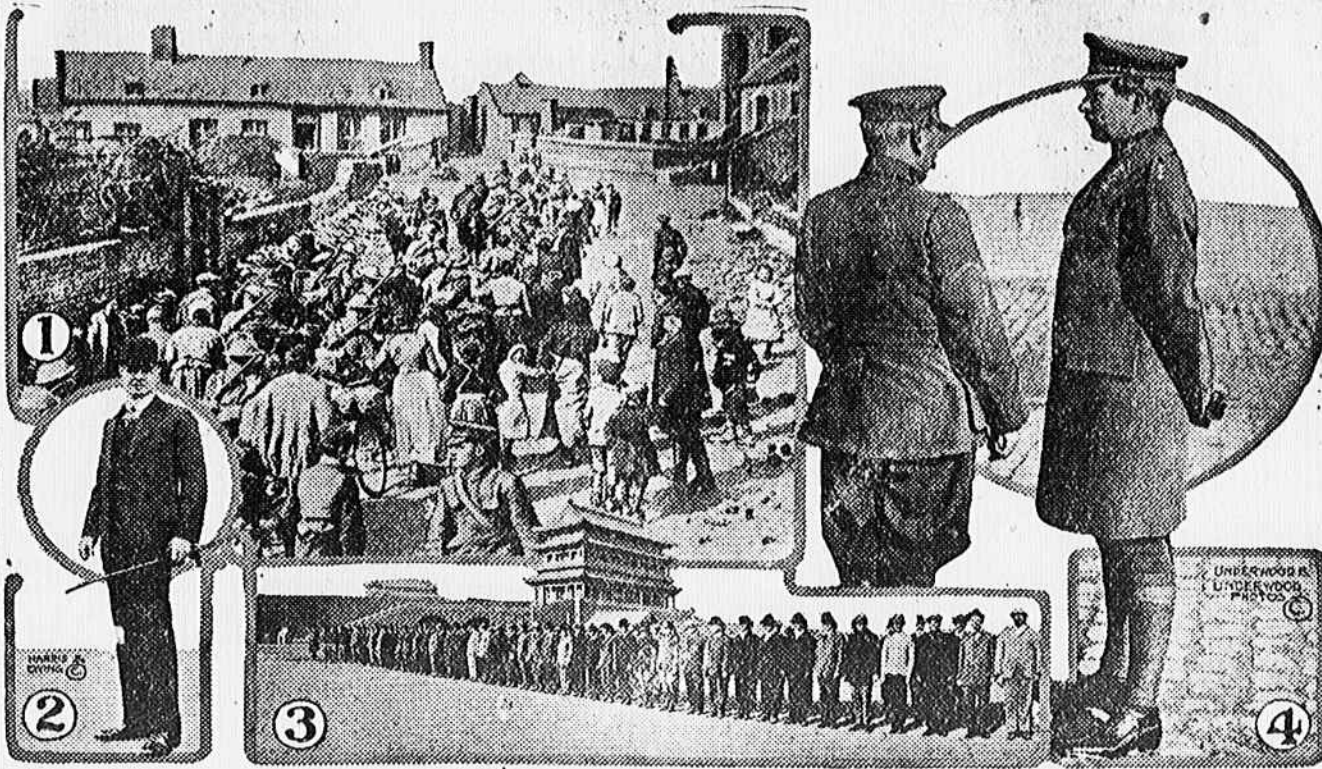
### Beef Cattle Scarce and High.

Beef cattle are exceedingly scarce in South Carolina markets. Those now selling are much better conditioned incident to the improved pasturage over the state. Prices range from 5 to 7 cents a pound. Hogs are slightly more plentiful. Prices for hogs are 9 and 10 cents and even 12 cents. Wide variance prevails in the markets for dressed meats.

### Appointments to Naval Academy.

Special from Washington.—Congressman Stevenson has announced the following Annapolis appointments: A. B. Rivers, Mt. Croghan, Chesterfield county, principal; John D. Palmor of Ridgeway, first alternate; Frank W. Lane, Rock Hill, second alternate. Examinations will be held June 27.

Having been advised during the last few days that there would be two vacancies at West Point, Mr. Stevenson has named the following: Andral Bratton, York, principal; Edgeworth, principal; J. A. Nelson, first alternate



1—Populace of one of the French villages recovered from the Germans welcoming the allied troops that released them. 2—Bernard Baruch, member of the advisory council of national defense, who was suggested as purchasing agent for all the allied governments, but advised that the work be done by a commission. 3—Volunteer company of Americans in Peking, which was formed four days after war was declared and which drills five times a week. 4—Latest photograph of King Albert of Belgium, conferring with one of his generals at the front.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Is Preparing, Without Panicky Haste, for War of Several Years.

## SUPPLY COMMISSION FOR ALL

Government Suppresses Agitators Against Conscription—Military Situation in Russia Improved—Italians Steadily Pushing Toward Trieste—Plans for Organizing Farm Labor in U. S.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States anticipates from three to five more years of war, and is preparing for it on a tremendous scale, basing its plans on the idea that defeat of the central powers will depend largely on America. France and England are counted on to hold the Germans back on the west front, while Italy keeps the Austrians busy in the Trieste and Trentino regions, until the United States can raise, equip and train its immense National army. Though a hundred thousand or more Americans will be on the fighting front this year, it is not expected that our armies will appear there in great strength before 1918. This much of its plans the government allowed to be known last week. President Wilson, it was said, expects to send a million men to France next year and another million the following year if necessary.

Instead of panicky haste, careful consideration is governing the movements of the government. To coordinate the needs of the allies and furnish the enormous quantities of munitions and other supplies they must have is perhaps the most pressing problem, and during the week the cabinet discussed the creation of the vast machinery for the purchase of supplies aggregating \$10,000,000,000 a year and their distribution to the various countries. This it is planned, is to be controlled by a commission, rather than by one man, and such is the advice of Bernard Baruch, who had been suggested for the position. The war commissions of Great Britain and France formally agreed to the creation of such a commission, and the Italian commissioners, now in this country, doubtless will assent. Incidentally, Italy wants to borrow several hundred millions from the United States.

### Preparing for Registration.

Preparations for the registration on June 5 of all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty for service in the National army went forward rapidly throughout the country, and, with a blush of shame be it said, schemes were sprung in many localities to defeat the success of the army law and to fight against conscription. In Texas and West Virginia organizations for this purpose were uncovered, and in those states and many other places arrests were made by the secret service men. Federal officers everywhere were instructed to keep close watch over meetings at which there might be agitation against registration and to arrest the speakers. In some instances it was shown beyond doubt that German influences and German money were behind the demonstrations.

Chicago, New York and other cities were the scene of meetings of Socialists, pacifists, conscientious objectors and other intentional or unintentional aids of the Kaiser. These gatherings voiced the demand that the United States government at once announce its war aims in definite and concrete terms and make peace as soon as those aims are achieved. The Socialists, according to their leaders, are concerned chiefly in spreading their doctrines throughout the world and see in the war a fine opportunity to accomplish this. As for the conscientious objectors, one may well quote Colonel Roosevelt's phrase in his Memorial Day address: "If any man is too conscientious to fight he ought to take

his conscience out and look at it, for it is certainly sick."

As registration day approached the number of cowards fleeing the country to avoid the draft increased. A great many crossed the borders into Mexico and Canada, and considerable numbers went to China. All decent citizens join in the hope that these creatures will never have the impudence to return to the United States.

President Wilson, loath to abandon entirely the volunteer system, on Tuesday issued an urgent call for 100,000 more volunteers to bring the regular army up to full strength.

### What Is Doing in Russia.

Developments of the week in Russia were both encouraging and discouraging. Admittedly, the fate of that new republic is in the hands of Kerensky and he has taken a firm stand in the matter of restoring discipline in the army. The soldiers seem willing to submit, and are giving evidence of a renewed intention to continue the fight against the central powers. They have been heartened for this by the injunctions and appeals of the councils of peasants' and workers' deputies and by the exhortations of government officials. This state of affairs is recognized by Germany in a statement that an early offensive by the Russians is expected.

The most discouraging news from Russia was contained in a statement by Minister of Finance Shingareff that the industrial crisis is so acute that only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen are so enormous that most of the industrial enterprises working for the national defense will be compelled to close down before long. On top of this comes the formal demand of the troops at the front that they be supplied with enough munitions to fight on an equal plane with the other belligerents.

A hopeful note was sounded on Tuesday by Prof. Boris Bakmeteff, the new Russian ambassador to the United States. Reaching Tokyo on his way to this country, he said: "I am immensely satisfied with conditions in Russia, including Siberia. I think the new regime is carrying on the work of reorganization successfully and will soon be able to launch an offensive against the enemy."

Russia's official position seems anomalous as ever, for she still insists she will be faithful to her allies, and in the same breath demands that peace be made on terms that cannot conceivably be accepted by those allies.

### President Sends Note to Russia.

President Wilson last week dispatched a note to Russia's provisional government designed to pave the way for the Root commission and to give Russia an idea of the war aims of the United States. He set forth that America is in the war to "make the world safe for democracy," and that it seeks "no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make," but makes it clear that there must be indemnity for innocent nations laid in ruins, like Belgium.

Maxim Gorky, the noted author, publishes in his paper a sensational account of an attempt by D. Rizov, Bulgarian minister to Berlin, to induce him to enter into negotiations for a separate peace. Rizov's proposition was that Russia conclude an immediate armistice with Germany and Austria, both belligerents retaining their present fronts, and a Russian constituent assembly meet at once to decide on peace or war.

The Socialist party of France last week decided to send delegates to the Stockholm conference, but the rejoicing of the Tenthons over this is not justified, for it appears the Frenchmen concluded it would not be safe to leave the Russian Socialists alone with the German delegates. The German and Austrian Socialists set forth their peace program, a program which might well be acceptable to the two emperors who have given up hopes of crushing their enemies. Austria is still hankering for peace at almost any price, and the Kaiser's control over the dual monarchy was weakened by the appointment of Count Julius Andrássy as premier of Hungary to succeed Tisza.

Italians Move Toward Trieste. The Italians and Austrians did most of the actual fighting last week. Cadorna's men pressed on further toward

Trieste, though the forward movement slackened considerably and much of the time was given to consolidating the positions already won, and beating off the furious counter-attacks of the Austrians. The Italians captured San Giovanni, one of the key defenses of Trieste, and it was reported that all noncombatants had been ordered to leave the latter city, indicating that the Austrians did not hope to hold possession of it much longer. The evident plan of the Italians was to move on Trieste along the coast of the Adriatic, avoiding the mountainous country farther north and obtaining the aid of British warships. Northeast of Gorizia the Italians made some further progress. The achievements of the Italian soldiers in this offensive are truly wonderful, when the nature of the country and the strength of the opposition are considered, and their bravery and high spirit are unsurpassed.

In France there was violent artillery firing through the week, and the combats in the air were numerous and spectacular. Again the allied airmen demonstrated their superiority over those of the German army. The British aviators have been especially active, and in night flights have dropped many tons of explosives on military establishments of the enemy far back of the lines.

The lull in the activity of other arms on the west front was taken to presage another big offensive, and this time it is predicted that the Germans are preparing a tremendous effort to smash France before American troops can help her.

Another marked decrease in the number of British ships sunk by submarines is noted in the weekly admiralty report. Among the vessels lost were a hospital ship and an armored cruiser. Spain and Norway were further aggravated by the sinking of more of their vessels.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies authorized the revocation of the decree of neutrality, and the senate followed this up by authorizing an alliance of Brazil with "other states to defend the American republics against the world."

### To Organize Farm Labor.

The department of agriculture announced the government's detailed plan for the organization of farm labor. The work already has been started in 40 states. The plan provides for strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. The fundamental unit of the organization is the "community man" who, with the assistance of such committees as he may appoint, canvasses his own neighborhood, finds out what farmers need help and what men are available for supplying the local need.

If, after all local adjustments have been made, there remains either a deficit or a surplus of labor, he reports it to the "county man," whose business it is to effect adjustments in his county. The county man, in turn, reports and deficit of surplus to the "state man," who canvasses the situation for the state as a whole and reports to the department of agriculture.

The finance committee of the senate spent the week in revamping the war revenue bill. In the house the food survey bill, the lesser of the government's two food measures, was passed.

On Thursday the house by a vote of 184 to 144, returned the espionage bill to the conference committee of the two houses with instructions to eliminate the press-censorship section on the adoption of which the president had been insistent. The senate already had voted against the provision. The house was influenced considerably by charges that the administration had been suppressing the truth about health conditions in the navy, and it was shown later that the senate had kept secret a report of Surgeon General Braisted describing the epidemics in the navy and the primitive conditions under which the medical officers were forced to labor.

Two destructive tornadoes swept through central Illinois, the towns of Mattoon and Charleston being the worst sufferers. About 300 lives were lost, and the property damage was enormous. These storms were followed by others farther south in the Mississippi valley that killed about 70 more persons.

## MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS

Orangeburg Forms First Association in State.—Will Handle No Cotton.—Others Are Planned.

Orangeburg.—The organization of a marketing association in Orangeburg is a matter of greater interest agriculturally than may be thought of in this state. The question of providing a market for the farmer is a big question looming up before the business men of the south. Orangeburg being the live stock and agricultural center of South Carolina, W. W. Long, state agent, farm demonstration work, came here first in his plan of organizing marketing associations and inaugurating a plan for the sale of all farm products according to standardized methods. Dr. Long is anxious that publicity be given this important step in agriculture in order that the farmers may know just what is being done for them.

Upon short notice a representative gathering of Orangeburg business men assembled recently at the court house to hear what Dr. Long had to say. The proposition was carefully gone into and every man present subscribed to the enterprise. Orangeburg will have the first marketing association in South Carolina.

The plan is to employ an expert buyer who will have headquarters at Orangeburg. He will purchase all produce raised by the farmer, according to standards. Cotton will not be purchased. This expert will teach the farmers how to grade their corn, grain, eggs, etc., in order to secure the highest prices according to grades. The trouble has been heretofore that farmers would bring in corn, for example, for sale, and the bulk of it would be a mixture of good and bad corn. He, therefore, obtained poor prices for the corn. The millers do not care to purchase Southern corn because it is not graded. The marketing association will fill this want and the farmer will not only market his products according to standards, but will have a ready market at any time during the year.

The expert buyer will make his connections for the sale of produce and will pay the highest market price for same. The brokerage plan will be adopted and the association will not be allowed to pay more than 8 percent to those who provide the money to carry on the marketing association. The marketing association will furnish bags, containers, etc., for sale to the farmers at a slight profit, in order that the farmer may sell his produce in the standard way.

The organization of such marketing association in South Carolina will mean much, especially if the farmer will use the association. Dr. Long will visit other communities to tell them what Orangeburg is doing and will endeavor to enlist them in the work of greater agriculture in South Carolina.

### Lancaster Orders Tin Cans.

Lancaster.—Everybody in Lancaster believes in preparedness, not only the men and women, but the children as well. The latest act of preparation pulled off during the past week was the order placed for a solid car of tin cans for the benefit of the people of the county. The cans were ordered by the First National bank, the Bank of Lancaster and the Farmers Bank and Trust Company. This means that at least 45,000 cans will be at the disposal of the gardeners and fruit growers of the county who are expecting to preserve an unusual amount of fruits during the approaching times of scarcity and emergency incident to the world war. With about 50,000 cans already in use here it will be seen what Lancaster expects to do in this line.

### Tillman Undergoes Operation.

Atlanta.—Senator B. R. Tillman is impatient to get back to Washington and into the work in congress. A minor operation was performed at a local sanitarium at the seat of an infection on the arm contracted several months ago for the purpose of caring the infected tissue and Dr. Blackman reports the senator in fine condition and comfortable. He expects a rapid recovery. The senator expects to get back to Washington probably in a week.

### SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Leave of absence has been granted at the University of South Carolina to all students who have volunteered for service in the ambulance corps which is being organized in Columbia.

Of interest to his many friends in South Carolina is the promotion of Dr. Marcus B. Heyman, formerly of Charleston, to the superintendency of the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., which is the largest hospital in the world for the care of the insane.

"Eighty boys have joined the calf club in Florence county," said L. L. Baker, state supervisor of the boys' agricultural club work. Calf clubs will be organized as rapidly as possible in other sections of the state.

Crops throughout the country look better this year than they have ever looked before as far as anyone remembers. Tobacco everywhere is promising. Some of it is knee high. Cotton and corn are up to good stands and have been worked out clean and both are growing well.

City mail delivery at St. Matthews was established June 1.